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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for pub-Beation wish to have rejected articles retur-must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Bi-Metallism's Last Ditch.

After sitting for more than a year, and taking a large mass of testimony, the committee appointed by the British House of Commons on March 30, 1898, to consider the monetary condition of India, has made a report. The report recommends the adoption for India of the gold standard, approves the action of the India Government in closing the India mints to silver and advises against reopening them, recommends the opening of the mints to the coinage of gold sovereigns, the making of the sovereign a legal tender at the ratio of 1s. 4d. to the rupee, the maintenance by the India Government of a gold reserve, not available for internal use, but only for foreign remittances, and the suspension of fresh rupee coinage until more rupees are needed.

The report will have to be accepted by Parliament and its recommendations will have to be enseted into a law before they take effect. Upon the bill, which in due time, will be introduced for the purpose, a debate will arise, the result of which, if favorable to the report, will end the bimetallic agitation in the British Empire. and consequently in Europe, for this generation at least.

That in this final struggle bi-metallish will be defeated, everything indicates. For more than a year the rate of exchange between London and Calcutta has been steadfly held at within a small fraction of 1s. 4d, to the rupee, the monetary stringency at Calcutta, which, at one time, produced violent dissatisfaction with the policy of keeping the mints closed to silver, has passed by, and the world's supply of gold has in creased, is increasing, and promises to in crease still more. Thus, the advocates of bi-metallism are left without facts and arguments with which to support their cause.

Bi-metallism abroad, like free silver it this country, has been driven to its inst ditch, and its surrender is inevitable.

The Danger to England from Canada.

The blocking of an agreement with the British Government on a modus rivendi proliminary to a final settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute, due to obstacles imposed by Canada, affords an instance and an evidence of the perils to peace between Engs. land and this country which are involved. in the existence of the Canadian Dominion. So for as Lord Salisbury and Mr. CHOATE are concerned, there is every reason to believe that an amicable agreement upon a temporary boundary line would have been reached several weeks ago, but the Canadian Government would not consent to it and consequently the question still remains. open, with dangerous possibilities.

In saying this we do not mean to imply that this Alaska boundary dispute is likely of itself and at present to destroy our amicable relations with Great Britain; but so long as it continues unsettled it he a cause of controversy which may lead to unpleasant results in the future. The attitude of Canada in these particular negotiations is indicative of a state of feel ing generally toward this country which suggests the ultimate possibility of such trouble for Great Britain. The cause of this present dispute, of course, is the discovery of gold in Alaska, and it shows that whenever the interests of Canada come seriously in conflict with those of this coun try the Canadian Covernment is likely to make use of any disputation which it may hope to sustain by demanding the sovereign protection upon which rests its whole reliance. It feels that it can always turn to England to fight its buttles for it Thus Canada is always a possible source

of danger for England. Its territory lies along the whole length of our northern boundary and is the only territory belonging to a European power which is contiguous to us. If the relations of Canada to us were invariably and genuinely harmonious and sympathetic it would be a different matter, but actually, as the dispute over the Alaska boundary and other causes of difference have demonstrated, there is no such sentiment toward this country in Canada, but rather a captions feeling. As a sererate and competing country, it is not reasonable to expect that its spirit should be affectionate. We have grown into one of the greatest powers in the world, with a population of seventy-five millions and enormous wealth and resources while Canada has remained almost stagmant, with a population of only five millions, insignificant revenues, and comparative poverty. Naturally, envy and jealousy of American prosperity have arisen; but Canada, in spite of its own intrinsic weakness, can boast that it is a part of the great British Empire, and that it gots thence a gigantic Its defence. It is a boy but a big father is harmony, has reported that no such change at hand to fight its buttles.

The only existing cause of possible trouble between us and Great Britain is, opinion arise in the Board of Construction, therefore, Canada, the British dependency which stretches along our whole northern boundary; a foreign possession, offering innumerable occasions for irritation and resentment, because of that contiguity published a regulation giving a marked vast majority of the Dutch population in through thousands of miles. Apart from | increase of authority to the Chief Con- Cape Colony, Canada alone, our relations with Great structor, especially in the requirement that Britain are now such as, apparently, to preclude the possibility of friction between the two countries. They are more ferred to him. The ground of the regulathan reneeful; they are cordial and sym- tion was that since the Chief Constructor was pathetic to a degree that is conducive to responsible for the stability and displace- to South Africa and that the country should the peace of the whole world. Except for ment of the vessels, his concurrence should be ruled in accordance with local sentiment Canada, the United States and England | be obtained before making alterations, for would now be in cordial agreement upon a example, in the weight of armament or matemporary adjustment of the Alaska dis- chinery. One of the questions which has re- in Cape Colony make their living by stock pute, and there would be no prospect of future trouble in the question. A final this regulation should be revoked, but the exponent of rural interests and inclined to settlement satisfactory to both could be decision appears to be that it shall stand. | a protective tariff and stringent legislation easily reached hereafter, so far as they | The strongest argument in its favor was are concerned, for it is simply a dif- that a vessel might be made top heavy by becomes as to a determinable question a shifting of the weights as originally of fact between two nations which are planned, unless something should be procordial in their friendship and heartily des | vided to counteract this result. The recent sire to remain so.

land that compensates for this peril invited of the cooperation of the bureaus. by the existence of the Canadian Dominion?

what value would Canada be to England? It would rather be a source of weakness, for obviously we could overrun it immediately. Every competent military opinion in this country, and perhaps in England also, agrees as to that matter. So long, too, as our relations with Great Britain are wholly friendly and both sides desire earnestly to no longer necessary to England for any defensive purpose whatever. While continuing as an English dependency along our whole northern boundary, however, it furwith us which, utterly unimportant as they might be to the parent State, would endanger a rupture of the peaceful relations between the two countries. For this terrible responsibility Great Britain gets from Canada nothing in return financially or politically.

The gain to Canada of annexation to this republic would be vast for itself, but the gain to England in having removed thus the only obstacle to permanently peaceful and cordial relations with the United States. would be incalculably greater.

A Great Battle for the Faith.

A resolute combination of the "Catholic' and "Evangelical" forces of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for an assault all along the line on the "Broad Church" influences, is forecast by a Southern Episcopal newspaper, and such an alliance in the near future may be regarded as more than probable, or hardly less than inevitable. The movement, too, must extend far beyond that Church particularly, for all those in every religious denomination who are concerned for the preservation of the authority on which alone the Christian faith rests, must necessarily be joined in it.

The Christian faith is thus expressed in

the Apostles' Creed : "I believe in Gop the Pather Almighty, maker of heaven and earth: And in Jasus Cuniar, His only Son, nur Lard: Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, Born of the Virgin Many: Suffered under PONTICS PILSTE, was crucified, dead and buried: He ded into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead. He ascended into heaven, and ettteth on the right hand of Gop the Father Almightys thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead."

Now, for none of these articles of faith is natural evidence possible, for they violate the law of nature or relate to a supernatural realm into which it is impossible for mere human intelligence to enter. The very foundation of the faith, the Incarnation, contradicts natural law flatly, and, of course, the bare assertion of its occurrence two thousand years ago by the writers or compilers of the Gospels, in the face itself have no standing as evidence. The authenticity and credibility of the witnesses must be attested by authority entitled to absolute belief. The Incarnation not being a naturally demonstrated or demonstrable fact, it must perforce get its claim to belief from dogma or fall before natural evidence. It depends as an article of faith on the dogma of the Divine inspiration and infallibility of the Biblical record. If the Bible is simply "a literature," has no other support than incredible human testimony. Dr. Briggs and Bishop Poters reject other occurrences described in the Scriptures because they conflict with natural possibility, but none of these is more impossible, according to that measure, than is the fundamental article of the Christian

faith-the Incarnation. The movement which the Southern Churchman speaks of as "massing" is therefore simply a movement for the preservation of the Christian faith against those who are using even the Church itself as an engine for its destruction. The assaults of infidelity in past times have come from without, but this | igating officer, being on the flying bridge, attack proceeds from within the Church. and it is not, as were the old assaults, against real or assumed abuses and corruptions of ecclesiasticism, but is against the very supernaturalism upon which alone the Church rests its claim to authority. of Bishop POTTER is that the Bible is "a literature, which must accept the conditions of its existence," but what are those conditions? They are that its assumed declarations of facts are in square conflict with natural possibility and are altogether incredible by such a test. It is a doctrine which makes the basis of Christian theology legendary and mythical and therefore classifies it with the mythologies preceding it. Except for the dogma of nspiration and the supernatural authority

of the Bible, the Christian faith has no justlfication. The "ecclesiastical fight" for which the Southern Churchman tells us the forces are new "massing" will be a contest for the will far exceed in its momentous significance any other which has occurred in religious history-not only in the history of Christianity, but in that of all supernatural religion. The many attempts hitherto made to bring about Christian unity have all been hopeless, but now the alliance between the once radically opposing forces of Evangelicalism and Sacerdotalism in the Episcopal Church foreshadows the coming unity of all believers in inspiration, no matter how widely separated otherwise, for the common defence of the Christian faith against those who would finally destroy its authority.

The Navy Bureau System.

The board of officers which was directed to inquire whether any change should be made in the naval regulations regarding the jurisdiction and work of the various bucower of protection upon which to rely for reaus, in order to bring them into greater is necessary. It has recommended, however, that where disputes or differences of that cannot be settled there, the questions shall be referred to the Inspection Board for review and decision.

Nearly five years ago Secretary Herbert no changes should be made in ships of the navy without having the matter first recently been under consideration is whether | raising or agriculture, the Bond became the discussion regarding the Kentucky and thy between the Dutch colonists and their Now, what advantage is there for Eng. | Kearsarge has also brought up the question | kinsmen in the Transvaal cooled down con-

The present system has endured the test | President KRCGER on Cape wool, wines,

find four or five different bureaus supplying the same sort of material to Secretaries other improvements were perpetuate the complete accord, Canada is effected, and it is perhaps not strange, away, but there was a substantial agreein the system is recommended. Even sirability of reforms in the Transvaal. as to the Inspection Board, which, according to pending recommendations, is nishes constant provocation to disputes hereafter to review and settle controverted points in the Board of Construction, it may turn out that its effect will be to cause fewer rather than more frequent deadlocks in the latter Board, since, as has been shrewdly fty and may healtate to augment the auarbiter in ship construction.

Double-Dealing.

We will enlighten a correspondent who affirms his unbiased interest in the Schley case with some information which for no good reason he still lacks. He asks:

"What 'double-dealing' can be attached to the publication of a positive denial, sent to Admiral

SCRLET by Honoson, of any such colloquy? "Why should Admiral Schuer pay attention to an other letter from Hoposon, in which he denies his previous assertion and reaffirms his statement that colloquy did occur? Can such a man be considered reliable?

"What significance can be attached to the alleged colloguy, presuming it did occur?"

The double-dealing consisted in publishing one of two letters which were practically one. To publish the first half of a letter which seems to mean one thing, suppressing the second half, which proves that it means another, is fraud. But that is what SCHLEY did.

ment, wrote three letters. The first, a reply to Schler's request for a denial o THE SUN'S statement, was a "lengthy letter of explanation," which evidently was a refusal. Then Schler wrote to Hoposon again, frightening him with the suggestion that this first letter of his if published would render him liable to charges of some sort, and asking him again to deny the colloquy. To clear himself of the danger of official charges, Honoson wrote a denial of the "colloquy printed in THE SUN," but at the same time he sent a second explanatory letter saying that his denia must be construed literally as having reference to the verbal accuracy of Tur Suy's statement, which was true substantially.

Together these two letters formed practically one, but Schner used the denial of such palpable contradiction, can of of the "colloquy printed in THE SUN, necessarily with the intent to create the idea that no such colloquy had occurred; and he so used it having before him Hoposon's accompanying statement that the colloquy was substantially true. Under the circumstances no charge of mendacity wil lie against Hopgson. Schley, on the other hand, is convicted of fraud.

SCHLEY'S act, beyond contradiction, was the equivalent of forging Hopgson's name to a letter he never wrote. A clearer case as Bishop Potter says, the Apostles' Creed of double-dealing toward the public, or a meaner case, in view of the charges of faisification which it has brought upon Hongson, our correspondent will not find.

Our friend asks also what significance can be attached to the colloquy. It proves SCHLEY guilty of falsehood to the United States Senate, and a man unworthy of belief. Various things hinge upon that fact, unnecessary to specify now.

The same correspondent asks if it is customary for flag officers to issue orders to subordinates other than the Captain." Again we must advise our friend to read heard SCHLEY order the Captain of the ship. to put his heim to port. Amazed at such an order, in view of the American fleet's approaching on his starboard hand, he warned SCHLEY, as it was his duty to do, of the danger of the movement. There was | world has yet seen. nothing out of order in Hoposon's conduct. That is how the thing happened.

Cape Colony and the Transvaal.

Mr. Schreiner's flat-footed declaration in support of President Knforn's attitude toward the franchise question will have a powerful effect both in England and South Africa. Mr. SCHREINER was the Attorney-General in the last Sprigg Ministry. He is now the Premier of Cape Colony. With the exception of Mr. HOFMEYR, no Cape Colonist of Dutch descent is better known or thought of. Mr. Schnernen has more than once gone out of his way to emphasize his loyalty and the loyalty of his Dutch preservation of the Christian faith that supporters to British rule. In the last elections, when Sir Gondox Spring very fool-Ishly tried to make British supremacy the dominant issue, Mr. SCHREINER declined to accept it as an issue at all. "Afrikanders." he said, "were loyal to the backbone, and wished to live under no other flag than the British," and he proved it in his own person by making "a substantial contribution to the imperial navy" the foremost plank in his piatform. The defection of so influenfidelity to the British connection has always been indisputable, must add seriously to the complexities which Downing street has set itself to unravel.

It is well known that one of the reasons which deterred Mr. GLADSTONE from avenging Majuba Hill was the fear that the Dutch settlers in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State might hasten to the side of their kinsmen in the Transvaal and so plunge the whole of South Africa into civil war. Mr. Schreiner has made it very clear that if hostilities break out again the same peril will have to be reckoned with. As the Premier of Cape Colony and the leading member of the Afrikander Bond, his words express more than a merely personal opinion. They may safely be accepted as embodying the views of the

The Afrikander Bond was formed shortly after the war with the Transvaal, which greatly stimulated Dutch feeling throughout South Africa. It took its stand on the doctrine that an Afrikander's first duty was and not solely with a view to British interests. As practically all the Dutch settlers. n native matters. Its anti-English complexion were off as Majoua Hill became more and more a matter of history and the of age, states over its bet in height, and weights | Edgar Higgers, Earl Wanser, home Government counsel by interfere in about walks of necross meands. local affairs. At the same time the sympassiderably under the heavy duty imposed by

administration. Under Secretaries Whir- rest in the Transvani was and still is a hin-NEY and TRACY it was improved, notably in | drance to the development of the whole o the matter of supplies and accounts. Be- South Africa, and no one pressed upon the fore their day it was not unusual to President the necessity of making some concessions to the Uitlanders more earnestly than the leading members of the Bond. By the same navy yard. Under succeeding | 1895 not only had the antagonism between the English and Dutch in Cape Colony died therefore to find that no radical change, ment between the two races as to the de-

Dr. Jameson's raid closed the door on the period of good feeling with a bang. The old bitterness sprang out again in a moment, exasperated on the Dutch side by the fact that the real mover in the attack on the Transvaal was the man whom they had followed and trusted and maintained suggested, it may be jealous of its author- in office for years. Mr. Rhodes's resignation relieved the situation somewhat. The thority of the Inspection Board as a final jubilee celebrations, the advent of a new and popular Governor, the refusal of the British Government to force the pace and several fresh outbreaks of Krügerism all had a quieting effect, and but for the folly of Sir Coupon Spuroe in fighting last year's elections on racial lines the status quo might have been restored by now.

As it is the Dutch are an uncertain quantity in the event of a war between England and the Transvaal. The Bond above everything else wants peace in South Africa and a readier market in the neighboring republies for agricultural produce; and for these reasons it would gladly have President KRCGER restore public confidence by yielding to the Uitlander demands. But it is firmly opposed to any outside interference with the Transvaal's internal affairs. The question is whether it would join with the Boers in resisting such interference by force of arms. As the Dutch settlers in Cape Colony outnumber the British by three to two, the question is a very serious one, and Mr. Schreiner's declaration more Honoson, according to his official state- than hints that it might be answered in the

> The Hon, WILLIAM J. BRYAN moves to new attacks upon tracts like a man who toes the scratch with his brain reeling from his adversary's buffets. The New Orleans Times-Democrat reports him as thus staggering in his head at Barnesville, Ga., on July 4:

"The trust question is growing in importance existence. The traws of this country now have a pitalization equal to all the gold and allver money the world. The principle itself is wrong, to say nothing of the extertion."

The idea that the amount of any sort of siness must be limited in accordance with the supply of money is semething new. The property of this country coublin't begin to be ought by all the money in the world. There ore, shall we burn it or flood it or blow it up or abandon it?

As civilization improves its business methds, the need of money, the mere medium of exchange, becomes less and less. But a statesman's need of knowledge and understanding doesn't grow less.

The Columbia does not seem to be oversparred, but, if hers is the standard, the Defender is unquestionably undersparred.

New fame is America's through an Ameran's winning the American championship in that athletic rame which while not the greatest. In view of the novelty of the sport and of the imported talent always to be found here, a native champion was not due for several years yet. All the more noticeable was Mr. HARRIMAN'S victory in Chicago last week. Considering the wide spread of the game in this country and the remarkable results in homebred play among men whose earliest youth never knew golf clubs, the prediction is not rash that our amateur champlenship will be won from us hereafter with great difficulty.

LASKER'S feat of winning twenty-two and a half points out of a possible twenty-seven in the record. Hongson, the Brooklyn's nav- the international chess masters' tournament concluded in London vesteriay establishes a new record. As will be remembered, the champion lost only one game, namely to litaer-BURNE, while he drew seven, making his total of lost points four and a half. With due respect to the genius of the past, it seems safe to pronounce LASKER the ablest player of chess the

Massive filazes on Pike's Peak. From the E Tescarth,

DENVER, July 4,-The success of the illumination of like's leak has started plans for a similar affair during the convention of the Cryptic Rite Masons on the neak the week of Aug. 6. The special trains will arrive in sight of the peak very early the morning of Aug. 7 From midnight till daylight the peak will blaze with fires emblematic of the different degrees with fires emblematic of the different degrees of Masonry, ending with the burning of a ten of purple fire just as the first pink streaks of early dawn illuminate the castern sky. Every high during the conclave fires of various hues will burn on the mountain and stand out in bold relief in the darkness.

During the trip across the State from Gienwood Springs the visitors' trains will pass through a continuous stream of red fire up to I o'clock in the morning. Men on every engine will ignite and throw out small parsels of fire. These will burn only a minute each, but will keep the train in a red glare continuously during the state of the train in a red glare continuously during the state of the state of the state of the train in a red glare continuously during the train in the state of the state and the train in a red glare continuo

Light from the Human Body. From the Electrical Age. I have discovered the very interesting fact that the human body emits rays which set on a sensitive photographic plate. There is a distinct difference In the property of these rays and that of light. The mass through certain opaque substances, while to others they impart their vibration, and these substances in this condition then act on the phototial and moderate a statesman, whose graphic plate. Before giving a description of my experiments I will mention that it seems that not all persons emit rays of the same chemical energy. me persons whom I tried produced a strong while others only a faint impression on the film and others even none at all. But it may be that, had I ed these same persons the next day, the result would have been an entirely different one, because I made the observation on muself that at different times there was much difference in the chemical energy of the rays emitted by my fingers. causes these differences i do not know, but these rays being gred seed by the functions of our organic system, it is not improbable that these differences r in connection with the regularity and irregularity of these functions. However, my experience in this direction is too limited to justify the expression of a positive opinion. Officeau Hormann,

Chinese Parental Authority.

From the North China Hevald, A remarkable event has becarred at Tsing-king-1th. A man by the name of king had a son who made his father and mother "loss face" because of the wild, rules his he led. He manded, leafed, smoked opmin, Ar. If he stole, his father would be taken to the ramen and the whole family would suder for the son's vilking, and the vital question was, How could the family be projected? At last they arrived at the exceptation that the only way to protect the father and mother was to take extreme measures with the son, which they did with a ver-geon w. The father and uncle took him out among the graves, followed by a growd of curious neighbors and fronds, and, putting a rope around his no k, each telation pulled on an end, and the son was jul beyond ru ming the family in this world.

British Boy of Bulk. From the Birmingham Post,

At Dearham, near Margiert, the winner of the best awarded for a restling by youths under 16 by the Northern Counties Wrestling Association was J. Tunstall of Great Description, who is only 12 years

Oneen Victoria's Eyes.

From London Truth The Ottern now wears a pair of large spectacles lass. with black rims when out driving, and a similar pair, with entirely different glasses, are used by her If the disaster of a conflict occurred, of of great wars as well as of ordinary peace | brandy and foodstuffs. The chronic un- Majesty for reading or writing.

REAL PURPOSE OF THE OCTOPUS. Colorado Picture of the Monster for the

Anti-Trust Conference. AUSTIN, Tex., July 10 .- Gov. Sayers to-day received a letter in regard to the proposed anti-trust conference to be held at St. Louis on Sept. 20, from Gov. Andrew E. Lee of South

'I believe the movement is an excellent one for it will take the united effort of at least a majority of the States if they expect to succeed in counteracting the evil of the gigantic combinations that are being formed and are being constantly multiplied. It is our duty to try by every honorable means possible to subjugate these monopolies. If their absolute control cannot be accomplished by legislation, in my opinion the only remedy remaining is government ownership of transportation and other vast industries that are now being manipulated by the capitalists directly against the interest of the masses. I am not prepared to say at this time whether I shall be able to participate in your deliberations upon what I con-

elder to be the greatest question before the American people; but if not I shall take pains to appoint an able man to represent our State your councils" on July f. Attorney-Ceneral, T. S. Smith ad-

In your councies.

On July 1 Atherney-General T. S. Smith addressed letters of invitation to the Atterney-Generals of the several States requesting their attendance at the St. Lanis conference. He has received a number of replies. Atterney-Generals Edward C. Crowe of Masouri, beff Davis of Arkansus, William B. Taylor of Indiana and Milton Remier of Iowa necessit the invitation. In announcing his intention to be present Atterney-General David M. Campbell of Colorado writes:

"I am heartily in favor of the establishment of a national anti-trust organization, making it a close organization and extending its branches to every city, into every county, into every township in every State in this Union, so completely binding the people together—that class of our common people who live more from their labor than from their cavital—as to a absolutely thruttle every conception of a trust or monopoly which exists for the purpose of preying upon the people. I do not share in the belief that the primary object of the formation of trusts is for the purpose of reducing the cost of production, but I am firmly of the belief that the underlying principle in the establishment of trusts is to compel the people by its demands and dictates to lie trembling at its feet until they deliver up their property piece by piece and their liberry lines by land, until a few trusts or combinations will own the property of the people, control the politics of the tiovernment, and mete out to the estimate their trusts and satisfy him for the time health, I believe the safest plan to pursue is the citizen only such drops of liberty as will quench his thirst and satisfy him for the time heing. I believe the safest plan to pursue is that of a national organization."

NOVITIATE OF ST. ANDREW.

d Jesuit College to Be Established on the

Stuyvesant Property Near Poughkeepsic. Pottonegereig, July 10. - A duplicate certificate of the incorporation of the "Novitiate of St. Andrew-on-Hudson" was filed to-day in the Dutchess County Clerk's office. The object of the incorporation is set forth as the moral and mental improvement of men, and for the preparation and moral training of candidates for the Society of Jesus, for the Roman Catholic priesthood and for missionary purposes, and to provide a suitable place for the carrying on of such works. The principal office of the novitiate will be in the town of Hyde Park, and its operations will be confined arrely to that force. The directors until the first annual meeting are named as follows: John J. Wynne and Francis of Lamb of 27 West Sixteenth street and Thomas J. Gannen of 39 West Sixteenth street, all of the horough of Manhattan. The sertificate is signed by Francis J. Lamb, John J. Wynne, William F. Clark, John A. Chester and Thomas J. Gannon. The incorporation of the Noultiste of St. Andrew is said to be the second step in the removal of the Jeault College at Frederick, Md., from that place to the Suyvesant property, north of Poughkeepsie, which has recently been acquired by the Society of Jesus. The Stuyvesant property include a leaving the Suyvesant property in mice a hearly 2 scheres of and and borders on the Gul Post read. It is in the same neighborhood with the bandsome places of John A. Hoose velt, Architeal Hogers, Thomas Newbold and other wealthy residents of Hyde Park. The buildings on the Suyvesant place are old and out of repair. They will be replaced by two large buildings of stone and brick. The larger of the two will be 350 feet long, with two wings 100 feet in depth. the carrying on of such works. The princi-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since Rear Admiral Schley has been convicted of dishonesty in connection with the Hodgson correspondence, his leading organ, the Washington Post, has been trying to divert attention from him by various devices. The first has been abuse of THE SUN, the second abuse of Hodg. son, and the third has been a new sort of abuse of Sampson. As a bird of Schley's feather, the flost garries a despatch of Sampson as Schley garbied Hodgson's letters.

The flost makes Sampson announce the victory of Santiago in these words. I and the fleet under my command offer the country a Fourth of July present, and makes that sentence the basis of various sorts of abuse. The key of it is in the garbling. Instead of "I and the fleet under my command, Sampson wrote,

eet under my command. Sampson wrote, the tunder my command, as he had necustomed to telegraph always when ting of his fleet. The Post has done this

neaking of his fleet. The Post has done this note than once.

I have been amazed at many things in the spanish-American wer, but at nothing so much is the spectacle of a number of American lewscopers prostituting themselves in defence rican officer proven knavish

Inspecting Communards' Shoulders.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. In refrence to your article on Mr. Chauncer M. Depow's statement relative to the inspection of hands to ascertain complicity in the fighting of the Communards in Paris, I heard shortly after 1871 that the inspection was of the shoulders of cartives. The Chassepot a rifle with a very severe kick, and this i invariably discolored the shoulder. This aspection protadily resulted in a correct fing, the discoloration not being capable produced in any way but by firing a ng gun.
s a matter of record that the Germana
found Chassepot rifles fastened to trees,
to he with stood e found Chassepot rifles fastened to trees, kick being too severe to be withstood harly by any but the best-drilled and most

Attack Upon New York Ice Cream.

MARINE BAHRACES, NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,

To the Entron or The Sur- Mr. As your paper ectus to be an authority on edibles as well as readabler, will it kindly take up the subject of ice cream and advise its readers why it is next to impossible to get a plate of good ice cream in this great big city? The writer is from a New England city, where every little restaurant and confectionery store makes its own ice cream, and almost invariably good ice own ice cream, and almost invariably good fea-cream, too. Here the writer has eaten gream from the Battery to Harlem, and with two exceptions has hever found even passably good cream. It would seem that some one would be brighten ough to break away from 'monopoly ice cream,' and, by making and sulling realise cream (made from mills, cream, sugar, and fruit flavoring), build up a profitable business, as it is well known that the best arrain can be made in quantity at 12 to 14 cents per junit. New York, July 2. Automobile and Derivatives.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE Why not use the erm automobile as generic for the whole class of automoving vehicles and differentiate on the accepted lines. By so doing we should have the new words autoward, automb, autobus, autotruck, autocorriage, autovictoria, autolaudau, &c. The prefix will simply declare that the particular chicle is self-propelled instead of being drawn by amingala. Latenville, July 8.

The Old Spirit of Tarrytown.

From the Torrytown Argus,
There is no other proper characterization of the arrest of those five young Tarry town patriots, true descendants of the Sons of Liberty, on Monday night last, by the village police, and their foul incarceration in the village lock-up, the place where camon felons are herded, forsooth, for the alleged use to properly wher in the Fourth of July! It makes one's blood bod to think that such a thing is consible in patricule Tarrytown in this year of grown and free-lom, when the American flag is waving more proudly than ever before, and when America. arms have won fresh and immortal honors on land and sea, and the very air is full of new inspiration and American life is pregnant with the great thoughts and possibilities of the to-day. The names of these five Tarrytown Sons of Liberty

who rang the bell that night shall be placed in honor

restand invarceration should be 6 releastly broken of his rank and dismissed from the service raged public opinion will be satisfied with nothing

It was School Trustee Frank V. Millard who gave the boys permission to ring the school bell on Monday night

CADETS AT A SHIPYARD. Waval Students Visit Nixon's Plant in Elis-

abethport. It was shore day, but no leave for the endets of the gunboat Annapolis yesterday. All the senior classmen of the Naval Academy, who are on a cruise doing all kinds of ship's work. to the end that they may understand theroughly how to manage warships when they rise to be commanders of them in the future. went to Elizabethport to visit the Crescent shippards of Lewis Nixon and see how certain classes of ships are built. Commander R. R. Ingersell, who is in command of the Annaplis, was in charge of the party. They reached the shipyard about It o'clock and went through the entire plant, examining in detail the forpredo boats O'llrien and Nicholson, which are

This was the business of the day and afterward came the pleasure, for the officers and cadets were invited on board the houseboat Louden, where Mr. and Mrs. Nixon entertained them at luncheon and afterward took them for a cruise out through the Narrows. They returned to the ship at 2 o'clock, and the rest of the day was given up to counne duty.

To-day at the clock the Amapolis will steam up the river to West Point and the inciplent navy will visit the incident army. There will be various festivities during the three days of the gamboat's visit. On Friday sho will return to this port and anchor in the last liver off Twenty-third street, where she will remain until Monday. During this time the calefa will have shore leave to see New York. What with the West Point visit and the shore leave to follow the lew days will have been more like a vacation than anything the caleta have had for a long time.

This is the first trip of the kind for special. This is the first trip of the kind for special instruction that has ever been taken by a Naval Academy class, but it will be continued in future years, as it is made necessary by the new rule providing for only one course at the Academy, adopted after the combination of the line and staff in the Naval Personnel bill. Hereafter every easier must have practical knowledge of engineering, as he may at any time be caused unon for that line of duty. Hence the class to shiparris and armor and gun plants, where the calets have had opportunities to examine ships in the making and the manufacture of armor plate gurs, projectiles, and smokeless powder it has not been all hard work, however for they have been dired and fetclat filmest every place they have visited as a lay loan by practical experience seamanships on the practical experience seamanships of the particular energy place they seam any horizontal the first language of the practical experience seamanships and assigning. It is herely

NAFY CADETS TO VISIT WEST POINT.

Great Preparations Reing Made to Receive and Entertain Them.

WEST POINT, July 10 .- For the first time in over thirty years the first class cadets of the Naval Academy will visit the Military Academy on their achoolship and be the guests of the corps of endets. Their visit will inst from the 11th until the 14th inst. The United States ship Annapolis, having on board the first class f the naval cadets Commander R. R. Inger-H. U. S. N., commanding, will leave Tomposyille, S. L., on the morning of July 11, and Farrive at West Point in the afternoon of will arrive at West Point in the atternoon of the same day, and will remain until the afternoon of the 14th. Great preparations are being made by the authorities to make their visit a picusant one. Balle, receptions and diuminations will be given in their honor. On the arrival of the Annapoles a salute will be fired by a light battery stationed at the top of the hill. The endets, under command of tol. Hein, will essent the naval casiets from the wharf. A ball will be given in Memorial Hall on Tuesday night. On Wednesday afternoon there will be a reception in the centre of the hop will take piace.

BAD HALF DOLLAR, OR GOOD?

Doctors Differ, So Do Banks, and Dr. Tracy Is Going to the Sub-Treasury. Dr. Roger S Tracy, Registrar of Records of the Health Department, has a 50-cent piece that he is almost afraid to carry lest United States Commissioner Shields should hear of it. Some of the Health Board doctors have examined it and have pronounced it a "dead one."
Others say it is good. It is very shing, otherwise normal. Dr. Tracy sent it out for postage stamps, and the messenger returned to say that the half dollar was counterfeit. Dr. Tracy didn't believe it, and asked almost every

The doctors connected with the Health Board

person he met for an opinio

made wagers on the coin, and Dr. Tracy dehalf dollar in the East River Savings Bank, where he is known. He handed it over to the | commenting upon the evidence. receiving teller and asked whether it was good.
The receiving teller weighed the coin and
the asured it and then said it was of the proper
weight and size, but off in appearance. While
it might be a dead one, he would accept it as it might be a dead one, he would accept it as 50 cents, for the reason that I'r Tracy was known to be an honest man who would not stoop to conterfeiting.

Dr. Tracy explained that that wasn't what he wanted. He wanted be know whether the coin was spurious or not. Then the colin was passed around among all the experts of the bank. All said that it was a ladd-looking baby, but that it had a good spousor. At another bank it was pronounced to be a counterfeit. A third bank was tried, and there they said it was genuine, I mails for Tracy returned to the Criminal. said that it was a part of another bank is had a good spousor. At another bank is had a good spousor. At another bank is promounced to be a counterfelt. A third bank was tried, and there they said it was genuine. Timily Dr. Tracy returned to the Criminal Finally Dr. Tracy returned to the Criminal Criminal Branch of the greation bank the question Finally Dr. Tracy returned to the Crimina ourt building anothermed that the dectors who ad bets up had agreed to leave the question) Dr. Lederle, the chemist of the department by Lederle said that he could decide very endity whether the coin was silver or not, but

"Then I'll be out 50 cents," said Dr. Traev.
"Exactly," said Dr. Lederle, "but you will be a martyr in the cause of science."
To the have 50 cents," said Dr. Traev.
To-shay he will take the coin to the Sub-Treasury for an official opinion.

PLANS FOR DEWEY'S RECEPTION. The Naval Parade in North River-Monster Statues and an Arch of Triumph

The Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey Reception Committee met yesterday and received a report from Gen. Howard Carroll on the proposed naval parade in honor of the Admiral, Gon. Carroll recommends that Admiral Dewey be met at the Narrows by Mayor Van Wyck at noon on the day of his arrival, and that the naval parade move up the North River, following the Olympia to Grant's To There he would have it reviewed by Admiral Dewey, the review to end at it o'clock jour Gen. Carroll suggests that all the ships be illuminated, and that they move down the river around the Battery and up the East River he shows Issuing illuminated. Gen. Carrol hopes to have the Government allow sovers spanish prizes to participate in the naval recep-

on Carroll suggests also that the singing made under the direction of the Nathural souniture society, which has volunteered to supervise all the work of discountry of the design an arch of training a about 200 foot wide, to be prested either in City Hall Fark or Madison Square, and \$10.000 was set hald for its sonstruction. Mr. Ward had volunteered to esustruction. Mr. Ward had volunteered to design the arch as his contribution to the suescess of the resolution.

The condition will occupy one day following the arched the Admiral. After the might nave paragree on the day of his arrival theore will be flow that and specializing day there will be a military contribution for the distributions and state records. It is hoped to in thee Admiral Lewey to ride in an open carriage in this parade so that all may see him.

DESTEY HOME FUND.

The Money Now in the Hands of Treasurer Roberts Amounts to \$13,148.

Wishington, July 10.-The Dewey home thow in the hands of Treasurer Roberts, unts to Still 18 74. Treasurer Roberts said this atternoon that he had been informed r gentlemen interested in collecting popular subscriptions that after the \$13,000 mark had en reached contributions would come in ore shields torly. "I hepe it will prove so this case, he said. Speaking of the various os offered for the Dowey home. Treasurer are of them. Some very desirable shall be not the control of the same very desirable shall be not the control of the same that the control of at the committee would not accept on. The money will be raised and ral will have the say concerning its

Afrom Kwatt Gone Broke. Afrom Kwatt of 128 Orchard street, who was rmerly in the butter business, but is now a ork, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with abilities \$000 and no assets.

WHAT BURTS PORT OF NEW YORK All the Blame for Loss of Trade Laid to

the Grain Elevator Company. Charles A. Schleren, President, C. C. Shayne and Alexander K. Smith of the State Commerce Commission, appointed by former Governor Black to inquire into the decline of commerce n New York, held another session vesterday in the Produce Exchange building. David Bingham of the firm of David Bingham & Son, grain exporters, was the only witness examined.

He declared that the elevators were charging considerably in excess of the rates prescribed by the State Elevator iaw, and that much of the loss to New York of the grain trade was due to this excess charge. Grata could be exported from Boston, he declared, fully a cent a bushel cheaper than from New York on this count alone. Roston also furnishes cheap-storage in winter, and offers inducements r vessels to go there. The International Elevator Commany has

The International Flevator Company has virtual countrol of the floating elevators in this port," said Mr. Bingham. "It pays two dividends of 8 per cent, on a capitalization of \$2, 2851688, Feery grain man is made a steekholder and thus gets his money back, but New York is the loser, as no outsiders will pay these

holder and thus gets his morey date, our very bork is the loser, as no outsiders will pay these big rates.

"The International makes a bulk charge of 1" certis a basic lor elevating the grain from barges to vessels, rabled Mr. Bingham. "The McAvoy Elevator his research 1889, provides that the charge shall be but two-circlathand a cent a bushed, if we hick they tell us to elevate the grain ourselves. Then, too, nearly all of the shippers are stockholders. The policy of the International is to have every grain man that comes here a stockholder. If necessary the stock is given to him and the price taken from the dividents. Of intervarisome grain exporters have said out most of their boldings." "Who is researched that the law is not engied. I do not see that the law is not english. It is uppose the Attorney-General." he replied. I do not see that the Mayor could do anything. The Produce Exchange might, but the personal interest of so many members of the Exchange presents a united action."

Mr. Bingham said that the elevators of the International Revator Company could be reproduced for about \$800,000 and that he produced for about \$800,000 and that he chought an independent company could not only make hig profits by charging the legan rate, but want any trouble with the elevator people," concluded Mr. Bingham. "Dut with the elevator people," concluded Mr. Bingham."

for New York.

I don't want any trouble with the elevator perile, concluded Mr. Bingham, but as I'm under eath. I'm relling the truth. If the commission is curious to learn more, however I'll transfer one of my shares of stock to any member of the commission and he can then have access to the books and learn all he

HERE'S A WHOPPER.

Vancouver's Remarkable Contribution to the List of Fairy Tales.

VANCOUVER, July 10.-William Edwards, a miner hailing from New York, is in the Rossland Hospital, a living example of the astounding fact that a man can cat grass as an exclusive diet for eighteen days and live to tell the tale. Edwards was employed to do some work on Sophie Mountain, a very wild part of British Columbia. He camped on the mountain with two companions. His companions left him alone for the day, and Edwards thought ha would elamber up the mountain side for a short distance. He could not flud his way back to camp. He went round and round in circles. He struck a trapper's empty lodge and slow there for the first night. For the next three days and nights he wandered listlessly in a circle, always coming back to the empty

thin.
On the third night he killed a beaver by subling a huge rock on it. He screamed On the third night he killed a beaver by tumbling a lange rock on it. He screamed about with joy as he fell on the ground to tear it to pieces. As a monster cougar stalked in to his prestrate form and smifted at him Edwards screamed with four, and in his crazy rize and fright struck the beast in the lace with his fist. The cougar snarled viciously, made a grait at the freshly killed beaver clutched in Edwards's kinnels and made off with it. Edwards prepared for the end and made his will, trass, roots and weeds made up his died during the rest of these awful eighteen days and nights, half the time of which Edwards ranked on the ground. On the eighteenth day his toes were off his bleeding feet, his clothes in rags, barely covering his almost bare bones.

bare looms. In rags, barely covering his almost bare leanes. Edwards was again visited by the panther, who sat on his haunches blinking at the dying man, evidently waiting for him to shafle off before he devented him, but toward evening the panther pricked in his ears, snifled the ground, and dashed off in the darkness. The animal had scented another human being, this time with a gun. Edwards should feebly, and before many minutes William McQuarry, a trapper, was bending over Edwards with a whiskey flask.

JUROR NO. 9 MOFES THE COURT. Afterward Eleven Men Who Say "Guilty" Fall to Move No. 9.

When the trial of a man named Martin, charged with grand largeny, ended yesterday eided to settle the question by depositing the In the General Sessions Judge McMahon said: "I'll submit this case to the jury without "I have a motion to make," said Martin's

lawrer. "So have I," said Juror No. 9. "I have a

The members of the jury were led out of the courtroom by Capt, Melaughlin and remained out for three hours. When they came ack the foreman said that they could not

tin will be tried again. HE MOVES ON SUNDAY GOLFERS. The Bev. A. McNichol Says They're Worse Than Baseball Players.

BAY SIDE, L. I., July 10.-In a sermon preached in the Methodist Church last evening, the pastor, the Rev. A. McNichol, deunced Sunday golf playing and urged his hearers to aid him in suppressing it on the hearers to aid him in suppressing it on the cakland links, near this village. The subject of the sermin was "The Cancers of Society" Among other things Mr. McNichol said that Sunday golf was worse than Sunday baseball, for the golf ninvers were of a higher class and should set the others an example. As a result of a movement instituted by Mr. McNichol, Sunday baseball games have been stopped by the jedge, and he proposes to follow the same course with the golfers.

LAND GIVEN BY H. M'K. TWOMBLY For a New Station on the D., L. and W. Raticond at Florham Park, N. J.

Matteson, N. J., July 10 -Hamilton McK Twombly has given a plot of ground to the Relaware, Lackawanna and Western Hadroad as a site for a new station. Mr. Twombly is one of the directors of the communy. The old one of the directors of the commany. The old Consent station, he ween Madison and Morris-town, will be abandoned and a noise commodi-ous building creefed on the persenty given by Mr. Twander, which is in the borrough of Flor-lain Park. The new station will be called Florian Park, and will be one of the fine-along the road. It will be a great accommo-dation to the premisers of the Morris County Golf Clut, whose links is nearby.

TO WELCOME AMERICAN CAPITAL. New Party in British Columbia Pledged to the Repeal of the Alien Law

Vascouvem B.C., July 10 - It is announced afficially taxiav that a condition government of the party in power and the party who favor throwing the country wide open for American throwing the easility wate open for American enterprise has been decided upon, with the understanding that the party in power hirls itself to repeal the Alien law and the Eight-Hour Mining law, which has closed down half the mines in the province.

The news will be received with great satisfaction by Americans in Athir, who own an the best claims in the discourse.

The Social Science College Presidency.

Boston, July 10 - Editor Edwin D. Meade of the New England Magazine has declined the Presidency of the new Social Science College, which was one of the outgrowths of the Buff conference of references. It is now and east that Thomas L. W. R. are President of t Kansas State Agricultural College, has accepted the office.

Pullman Cars for Seturning Volunteers. SECTION, World , July 10 - Arrangements are being made here tenday by the eithers of being mane here to-day by the mileers. Scattle to charter a strend train of Fullmours to bring the First Washington laging from San Francisco to Scattle. The regime is now on its way from Manila, and will mustered out at San Francisco.